(c) The total antioxidant content of a food containing the additive will not exceed 0.02 percent of the oil or fat content of the food, including the essential (volatile) oil content of the food.

Subpart C—Coatings, Films and Related Substances

§ 172.210 Coatings on fresh citrus fruit.

Coatings may be applied to fresh citrus fruit for protection of the fruit in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The coating is applied in the minimum amount required to accomplish the intended effect.

(b) The coating may be formulated from the following components, each used in the minimum quantity required to accomplish the intended effect:

(1) Substances generally recognized as safe for the purpose or previously sanctioned for the purpose.

(2) One or more of the following:

Component	Limitations
Fatty acids	Complying with § 172.860.
Oleic acid derived from tall oil fatty acids	Complying with § 172.862.
Partially hydrogenated rosin	Catalytically hydrogenated to a maximum refractive index of 1.5012 at 100 °C. Color of WG or paler.
Pentaerythritol ester of maleic anhydride-modified wood rosin	Acid number of 134–145; drop-softening point of 127 °C–173 °C; saponification number of less than 280; and a color of M or paler.
Do	Acid number of 176–186; drop-softening point of 110 °C–118 °C; saponification number of less than 280; and a color of M or paler.
Polyethylene glycol	Complying with § 172.820. As a defoamer and dispersing adjuvant.
Polyhydric alcohol diesters of oxidatively refined (Gersthofen process) montan wax acids	Complying with § 178.3770 of this chapter and having a dropping point of 77 to 83 °C (170.6 to 181.4 °F), as determined by ASTM Method D566–76 (Reapproved 1982), ''Standard Test Method for Dropping Point of Lubricating Grease,'' which is incorporated by reference (copies are available from the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia, PA 19103, or available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC 20408) using as a solvent xylene-ethyl alcohol in a 2:1 ratio instead of toluene-ethyl alcohol in a 2:1 ratio.
Sodium lauryl sulfate	Complying with § 172.822. As a film former.
Wood rosin	Color of K or paler.

(3) In lieu of the components listed in paragraph (b) (2) and (4) of this section, the following copolymer and one or more of the listed adjuvants.

Component	Limitations
Vinyl chloride-vinylidene chloride copolymer	As an aqueous dispersion containing a minimum of 75 percent water when applied.
Polyethylene glycol	Complying with § 172.820. As a defoamer and dispersing adjuvant.
Polyvinylpyrrolidone	As an adjuvant.
Potassium persulfate	Do.
Propylene glycol alginate	Do.
Sodium decylbenzenesulfonate	Do.

(4) In lieu of the components listed in paragraph (b) (2) and (3) of this section, the following rosin derivative and either or both of the listed adjuvants:

Component	Limitations
Calcium salt of partially dimerized rosin	Having a maximum drop-softening point of 197 °C and a color of H or paler. It is prepared by reaction with not more than 7 parts hydrated lime per 100 parts of partially dimerized rosin. The partially dimerized rosin is rosin that has been dimerized by sulfuric acid catalyst to a drop-softening point of 95 °C to 105 °C and a color of WG or paler.
Petroleum naphtha	As adjuvant. Complying with § 172.250.
Sperm oil	As adjuvant.

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